

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

of

CRICKLADE AND WOOTTON BASSETT

THE

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

and

HOUSING OFFICER

For the year 1965

CRICKLADE AND WOOTTON BASSETT
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

1965-6

Chairman of the Council:

C. J. TURNER

Vice-Chairman of the Council:

R. W. H. CROUCH

Clerk to the Council:

E. G. COWLEY

Public Health Committee:

All the Members of the Council

Chairman:

R. W. H. CROUCH

Housing and Town Planning Committee:

All the Members of the Council

Chairman:

C. J. TURNER

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF AS AT
31st December 1965

Medical Officer of Health

E. HOPE LAMB, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.I.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

T. L. COX, C.S.I.B., Cert. Meat and Foods,
Cert. Smoke Inspector, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

A. G. GARNETT, C.P.H.I.E.B., Cert. Meat and Foods,
Cert. Smoke Inspector, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.

Additional Public Health Inspector

K. W. DAVIES, C.P.H.I.E.B., Dip. Meat and Foods,
M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Student Public Health Inspector

N. J. DURNFORD

Rodent Operator

W. H. BUCKLAND

Clerical Staff

MISS S. C. LEWIS

MISS P. RUDRAM

Council Offices
Manor House
Wootton Bassett
Wilts.

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Wootton Bassett 458/9

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1965

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CRICKLADE AND WOOTTON BASSETT RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Manor House,
Wootton Bassett,
Wilts.

To: The Chairman and Members of the
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett
Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my report for the year 1965.

In my previous report I was dealing with a year in which I had served you for eleven months. Now, in my third year of office, I am able to report upon a year in which I served for the whole twelve months.

As before, I have sought to give you a factual report of my work as District Medical Officer, refraining from generalisations and using only valid comparisons.

I have left the Chief Public Health Inspector to report on matters of environmental health. This is certainly the greatest part of district public health work.

In the two years we have been working together I believe we have functioned as a team. I am grateful to Mr. Cox and the other public health inspectors for the help and advice they have given me throughout the year, sometimes when very busy on routine duties.

My thanks are also due to the other officers and staff who have helped me in my work and to the several County Council health visitors who have always willingly assisted in District matters when asked; and finally to Miss Sally Lewis and my faithful secretary, Miss Pat Rudram, without whose patience and understanding the drafting of this report would have taken much longer.

I have the honour to be,
Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

E. HOPE LAMB

Medical Officer of Health.

21st July, 1966

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of District in acres	...	...	...	...	45,911
Number of Parishes	...	...	...	...	14
Estimated Population (including Service personnel)			...	...	21,900
Number of Inhabited houses (permanent)		...	...	...	6,129
Rateable value as at 1st April, 1965		...	...	...	£541,729
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (estimated 1965-66)	...				£2,290

Population: The estimated mid-year population shows an increase of 360 compared with that of 1964. There are 2 persons per acre.

Number of inhabited houses: The figure of 6,129 shows an increase of 231 compared with the previous year.

No new houses were erected in 1965 by the Council, but 98 were erected by private enterprise.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

Live births	...	...	...	...	425
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population, corrected			...	...	22.1
Still Births	...	...	...	...	4
Deaths from all causes - male	...	...	...	...	112
- female	...	...	...	...	72
- total	...	...	...	...	184
Death rate per 1,000 population, corrected	...	...	...	...	11.3
Deaths of infants under ONE year of age	...	...	...	...	8
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	18.8
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births				...	28.0

BIRTHS

Live Births

The table below shows the number of legitimate and illegitimate live births in this district together with comparable figures for 1964.

LIVE BIRTHS	1964			1965		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	202	183	385	184	215	399
Illegitimate	5	6	11	12	14	26
Total number of live births	207	189	396	196	229	425

Total Live Birth Rate

The corrected birth rate is higher than in 1964, and the increase over the national figure has nearly doubled. The area comparability factor, 1.14, is the same as in the previous year, indicating that the proportion of women of child-bearing age has not changed.

TOTAL LIVE BIRTH RATE	Cricklade and Wootton Bassett District	England and Wales
1964	20.9	18.4
1965	22.1	18.0

Still Births

STILL BIRTHS	1964			1965		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	5	-	5	-	4	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total number of still births	5	-	5	-	4	4

Still Birth Rate

STILL BIRTH RATE	1963	1964	1965
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett	4.8	12.5	9.3
England and Wales	17.3	16.3	15.7

A decrease by one in the number of stillbirths has produced a fall of 3.2 per thousand live and still births. The rate now compares even more favourably with the national rate.

DEATHS

1964 1965

Deaths from all causes	- Male	72	112
	- Female	66	72
	- Total	138	184

The proportion of male deaths rose from 52% to 61%, the female deaths falling from 48% to 39%.

DEATH RATE

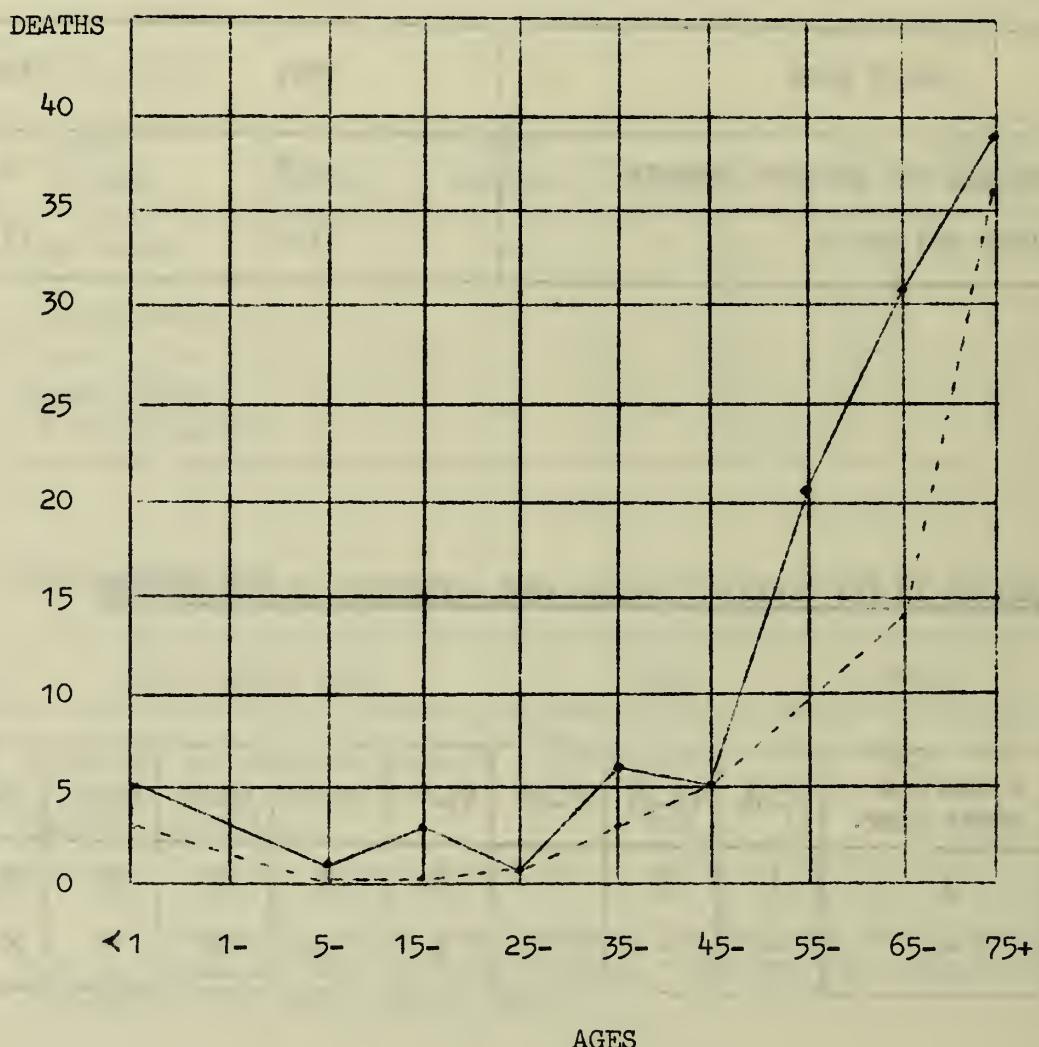
The death rate rose by 2.5 per thousand to approximate closely to the national figure. The correction factor is only slightly less, at 1.35, than it was for 1964, so our aged population has not significantly increased, and remains lower than in the country as a whole.

DEATH RATE	1964	1965
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett	.8.8	11.3
England and Wales	11.3	11.5

DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT DURING 1965 ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX

AGE AT DEATH	Under 4 wks.	4 wks. and under 1 yr.	1-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-75	75+	TOTAL
Male	2	3	1	3	1	6	5	21	31	39	112
Female	3	-	-	-	1	3	5	10	14	36	72

DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT DURING 1965 SHOWN AS A GRAPH



KEY

Male

Female

Both sexes experienced few deaths up to the age of 45. In contrast to 1964, males died off at a greater rate all the way from birth to 75+.

SUMMARY OF CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1965

<u>Causes</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	-
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	3	1
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	7	1
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	6
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	2
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	12	6
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	14	12
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	27	9
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	-	2
20. Other Heart Disease	11	7
21. Other Circulatory Disease	1	3
23. Pneumonia	9	11
24. Bronchitis	7	-
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	3	1
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	-
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	-
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	-
31. Congenital Malformations	1	-
32. Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	6	7
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	2
34. All Other Accidents	3	2
35. Suicide	2	-
	—	—
	112	72
	—	—
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>184</u>	
	—	

The following table shows the age and sex distribution of the chief causes of death in the District in 1965, as shown in the Registrar General's Return.

CAUSES	AGES									
	Males					Females				
	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
Cancer, all forms	2	2	7	9	2	2	4	3	2	5
Vascular lesions of nervous system	-	-	1	5	8	-	-	4	2	6
Coronary Disease, and angina	-	-	7	10	10	-	-	-	5	4
Heart and circulatory except those above	-	1	4	1	6	-	-	2	3	7

As I said last year, these preponderant causes of death are what may be expected in a long-surviving population. Deaths from cancer were 21% of the total. It seems noteworthy that three times as many men died from coronary disease as did women. Other conditions which carried off more men than women were cancer of the lung and chronic bronchitis. (Do women smoke less?).

Infant Mortality

Deaths	1965			1964 Total
	Male	Female	Total	
Legitimate	4	3	7	6
Illegitimate	1	-	1	1
Total number of deaths	5	3	8	7

Infant Mortality Rate

INFANT MORTALITY RATE	1964	1965
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett	17.8	18.8
England and Wales	20.1	19.0

The rise of one per thousand per annum reflects only one additional infant death. The rate remains lower than the national figure.

Deaths of Infants

1965	Under 1 week	More than 1 week but less than 4 weeks	More than 4 weeks but less than 12 months
	5	-	3

The table below shows the deaths of infants in this district in 1965 according to cause, age, and sex.

CAUSES	Age	
	Male	Female
Atelectasis, prematurity	1 day	-
Cardiac failure, septicaemia, diastematomyelia	3 months	-
Peritonitis, perforation of colon, ulcerative colitis	1 month	-
Pneumonitis	2 months	-
Prematurity	18 hours	-
Prematurity	-	2 hours
Prematurity, hyaline membrane disease	-	1 day
Respiratory arrest, atelectasis, prematurity	-	2 days

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Under this heading come both diseases which are statutorily notifiable and those which are not. Notifiable diseases are ipso facto important to the medical officer of health, but so are others about which, unless he specially seeks information, he may learn only through the good offices of general practitioners, from head teachers of schools or merely by chance.

The following tables deal with notifiable diseases, but the subsequent observations include accounts of conditions not notifiable.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES BY AGE GROUPS AND QUARTERS OF THE YEAR

Age in years	Under 1		1-		2-		3-		4-		5-9		10-14		15-24		25+		Not known	1st Qrt. Total		2nd Qrt. Total		3rd Qrt. Total		4th Qrt. Total		Grand Total		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
Pneumonia																														
Dysentery	4		2	1	2	2			2	2	2	4	2	1	3	1	1	5			1	1	7	8	3	3	7	4	18	16
Erysipelas																													1	
Food Poisoning																														
Malaria																														
Measles	3	7	9	21	21	19	29	23	32	19	90	69	1	3	4	1	1	1	62	52	69	64	58	44	2	2	191	162		
Tuberculosis																														
Respiratory																														
Whooping Cough	3	1	1			2	1	1	.5	2											6	1	1			7	2	14	3	

This table brings out two noteworthy features about measles:

- (a) The high attack rate between one and nine years of age:
- (b) The rapid decline of cases in the last quarter of the year.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFICATIONS

The table shows the distribution of notifications of infectious diseases, according to parishes, in 1965.

Diseases	Total
Acute Pneumonia	4
Dysentery	34
Erysipelas	1
Food Poisoning	2
Malaria	1
Measles	353
Tuberculosis	5(5)*
Whooping Cough	17

*The figure in brackets is the number of inward transfers of Tuberculosis cases to this district in 1965, and is not included in the distribution in parishes.

MEASLES

The above figures merely illustrate that it was the biennial peak year for measles, and are roughly proportional to the child populations of the parishes.

DYSENTERY

Of 360 faecal specimens taken during 1965 six proved positive. They were from five contacts of known cases of sonne dysentery. Two were clearance follow-ups from Allington Special School in Chippenham, and three were carriers found during investigation of a case of dysentery at the Cotswold School, Ashton Keynes. I shall refer to both outbreaks in more detail.

Cases or carriers of dysentery who were proved bacteriologically over the last four years are shown below:

Year	Number of Positive Cases
1962	4
1963	4
1964	4
1965	5

Contacts from Allington School

The outbreak at Allington Special School affected this District in that nine boarders were allowed home for Easter before they had been fully screened, and I was asked to complete the screening before they went back to school. This entailed obtaining one negative stool from each boy. Two boys proved positive, so had to be treated by their family doctors and then produce three negative stools. The mother and two siblings of one boy were employed at Harris' factory in Calne, so they had to be excluded from work until they too had been tested and found clear of infection. The boy concerned was finally cleared on 14th May, but his schoolmate was not cleared until 9th June.

Outbreak at the Cotswold School

The school is a reformatory run privately but under the auspices of the Home Office. As such it does not come under County control but of course comes under my supervision from a public health aspect. A boy took ill in the early morning of 18th May, was admitted to hospital and found to be positive for sonne dysentery. The general practitioner in medical charge of the School told me on 19th May, when I started an investigation including stool tests of the canteen staff, dairy farm workers, and contacts in the School House to which the boy belonged.

Later that afternoon eight boys were admitted to the school sanatorium with abdominal symptoms. Specimens were taken from all of them, also from the Chaplain, who had suffered from a stomach disorder about three weeks previously.

On the following day the Headmaster, who had been away, issued with my advice special orders concerning hygiene and suspending visits to and from the School. Another boy was admitted to the sanatorium with abdominal pain.

Next day, 21st May, the Headmaster held a meeting with the general practitioner, a medical officer from the Home Office and myself, and the precautions already in force were endorsed. That same day I visited the boy in hospital and learned that his parents and brother had visited him at the School on 16th May, and that the brother had been ill a week before with the same symptoms. As a result I contacted the medical officer of health of the area where the family lived, and he not only confirmed that sonne dysentery was prevalent in that area at the time, but told me that the boy's sister had proved positive.

At this stage, 25th May, eight of the nine boys in the sanatorium had been cleared and discharged, and it looked as though the first boy had been an isolated case infected by his own family. But it was not to be. The same evening I learned that the ninth boy had produced a positive specimen, and so had to arrange for further tests from the eight boys who had left the sanatorium and from all the boys in their Houses.

The boy with the positive stool was admitted to hospital on 26th May. Also on that day two further suspects were admitted to the sanatorium.

The fact that a boy had proved positive after being in the sanatorium for a week suggested that cross-infection had occurred, and caused me to impress upon the School nurse that the strictest hygiene, with isolation of all suspects, should be maintained. I may say that supervision within the sanatorium did not seem to be all that it should have been.

The second specimens from the eight boys who had been discharged from the sanatorium and those from the two boys admitted on 26th May all proved negative, but once again there was a setback: on 28th May a positive specimen was obtained from a boy who worked on the farm and had not reported sick. He was removed to hospital, and at this stage it was decided that all the remaining boys should be tested.

By 31st May a total of 122 samples had been sent to the laboratory at Princess Margaret Hospital, Swindon. In all, tests had been done on 128 boys, two teachers, eight food handlers and five other members of the staff. The milk produced at the School farm had also been tested. With the approach of Whitsun the Headmaster, who had been reluctantly cooperative throughout, particularly about stopping visitors and school outings, consulted me about the boys' going on holiday. Subject to all current tests being negative, or failing this any positives being immediately isolated, I equally reluctantly agreed that the restriction on movements could be lifted as from 3rd June.

For the third time, the prospect of relaxation was quickly followed by a setback. That very day the laboratory phoned to say that another boy had been positive! Happily my second proviso was met, the boy being transferred to hospital on 4th June.

All the remaining boys were cleared, the last result coming to hand on 5th June. After nearly three weeks of intense public health activity, entailing many visits to the Cotswold School and much work for the public health inspectors over and above their normal duties, this proved to be the end of the outbreak. It had been an interesting attempt, if an unpopular one, to contain a very infectious disease within a controlled community. Pleasing as it was to receive the appreciation of the Headmaster, whose administration and public relations had admittedly been much disturbed, our greatest reward lay in containing the infection to one case and three carriers, without spread to the staff and their families, much less to the community outside.

Notifications of Dysentery

In the foregoing instances it will be noted that the causative organism was readily forthcoming. Those two outbreaks furnished us with the only positive results obtained during 1965. On the other hand, there were 30 other notifications of dysentery in none of which was the organism isolated. In my 1964 report I mentioned that nearly all the cases occurred in the Purton area. As the same situation obtained in 1965 it seemed to me that there were four possibilities: (a) the disease, known to be endemic throughout the country, was exceptionally so in the Purton area; (b) diagnosis was much better in this area than elsewhere; (c) other doctors were not notifying cases; or (d) the diagnosis was wrong. All available information, including routine follow-up of cases notified, tended to rule out the first three possibilities and support the fourth. Personal investigation of an alleged outbreak at a private guest house made it clear that it was not dysentery. The Public Health Committee were naturally concerned at the apparent relatively high incidence of the disease in one part of the Rural District. Finally a talk with the concerned doctor cleared misunderstandings and reduced the notifications.

FOOD POISONING

The two cases notified both occurred about the same time. A lady living at Lyneham was taken ill with vomiting and diarrhoea on the evening of 8th August. Among the items on her evening menu was potted dressed crab, a specimen of which was sent to the laboratory. Other foods consumed were not likely to have caused food poisoning, and the patient was the only person in the family to have eaten crab. Unfortunately, stool specimens were not forthcoming. The crab specimen proved negative.

The second case was a man from the Isle of Wight who stayed overnight on honeymoon at Wootton Bassett. He was taken ill with abdominal pain and diarrhoea early on 15th August. He had taken two meals on the Isle of Wight on 14th August, the second being his wedding breakfast. Stool samples were not produced before start of treatment. His bride had no symptoms, but as she occasionally worked as a food handler she was tested, and found negative. Since the couple were proceeding to Basingstoke after their honeymoon, I reported the facts to the medical officer of health, to whom the man was asked to report on arrival.

MALARIA

This notification on 1st December aroused the special interest of the Ministry of Health! It was an R.A.F. Officer who had flown from Malaysia to Lyneham after being infected and he was admitted to the R.A.F. Hospital at Wroughton. There had been no previous attack, and he was said to have been taking anti-malarial preventive treatment regularly. It proved to be a strain of malignant tertian malaria which was resistant to the preventive drug.

WHOOPING COUGH

The notifications of this disease merit no special mention, but there was a minor outbreak at Broad Town School towards the end of the year which might be considered under this heading. During December the head teacher, who is always good at keeping me informed of illnesses and other pupil problems, reported that there had been an epidemic of coughing among her pupils. My investigation revealed that 21 children had been affected over a period of nearly two months, the symptoms being an incessant hard and hacking cough. Some went absent and others were sent home. Three children were suspected cases of whooping cough, but the general practitioner did not confirm the diagnoses: on the other hand, he thought the outbreak was an abortive form of whooping cough among children who had been immunised.

It has always been known and accepted that whooping cough vaccine does not give absolute immunity to the disease: what it is supposed to do is to reduce the severity of the disease and the likelihood of complications, such as bronchopneumonia, which in an unprotected child can be very dangerous. Since immunity is incomplete, this outbreak of "cough" could well have been a modified attack of whooping cough.

I might add that the effectiveness of whooping cough vaccine has recently been questioned. It has also been thought to be the cause of reactions to triple vaccine, a combination of diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus vaccines given to infants, and is now no longer offered to older children. Provided, however, that its value in reducing the risk of whooping cough complications is assured, it should certainly continue to be given to babies.

TUBERCULOSIS

Age-group	Respiratory		Meninges and Central Nervous System		Other	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
All ages	4	1	-	-	-	-
0 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 -	1	-	-	-	-	-
15 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 -	2	1	-	-	-	-
45-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	1	-	-	-	-	-

The female case of Tuberculosis in the table left this district before the end of 1965.

Applying our population figures for 1964 and 1965, 21,540 and 21,900, the incidence rates per thousand were:

1964 1965

Respiratory Tuberculosis	0.1	0.2
Other Tuberculosis	0.05	-
All Tuberculosis	0.2	-

Inward transfers of tuberculosis, that is cases which originated outside the Rural District and then came to live in it, are not included in the figures.

EPIDEMIC VOMITING

So far I have dealt with diseases which are notifiable. I now turn to a very interesting condition which is not. Epidemic vomiting, also known as winter vomiting, epidemic nausea, epidemic vertigo, or epidemic collapse, is regarded by some as not one but several distinct virus infections, and this may well be so. In the two outbreaks I am about to describe the typically sudden onset, dramatic in character, short but severe illness, rapid spread, and equally rapid ending are illustrated, and many of the victims had two or more of the symptoms mentioned. The two outbreaks affected quite different age groups.

Outbreak at a School

An acute illness suddenly assailed pupils at Bradon Forest Secondary Modern School on 9th April. The first cases felt ill on the school bus that morning. All experienced dizziness and abdominal pain; some vomited. Twelve children were affected, the age range being from 12 to 15 years, most of them aged 12 or 13. They took ill at different times throughout the school day, the last case occurring at closing time. No diarrhoea was reported.

Of 16 absentees on 9th April, five were found to have suffered the same type of illness. In two cases the onset was on the previous day.

The illness lasted a variable period, ranging from 12 to 70 hours (this last case being complicated by another condition) with a mean of less than 36 hours. Since the outbreak happened on the last day of school term it was difficult to follow up all the cases, and the information was far from complete. It seemed possible that one or two of the cases were "sympathy sufferers".

What was of particular interest in connection with the outbreak was that there had been a similar occurrence at Malmesbury Grammar School only two days earlier. Children passing the eleven-plus exam in the same catchment area go there, so there are families with siblings at both schools, and opportunities for groups of different schoolchildren to get together, for example, at the Youth Clubs in the area. More particularly related to the outbreak, there had been a concert at Bradon Forest School on 8th April. No definite contact between cases at either school was established, but all the same there had been a remarkable coincidence. If one assumed that there was a real connection, then the incubation period was short, 48 hours or less.

Owing to difficulties in following up cases during the school holiday information about infection within families was also incomplete. In one case the mother had a "cold" at the same time, while in two cases another relative developed similar symptoms one and five days later. No cases admitted to similar illnesses in the family in the past. In at least two instances the victim either had a cold or developed one shortly afterwards.

Outbreak at a Hospital

This was the same but different. On 24th October the general practitioner who is visiting medical officer to North View Hospital, Purton, informed me that a number of cases of diarrhoea and vomiting had occurred overnight in the hospital, a few having occurred on the previous day. Not unreasonably, he suspected food poisoning and had instructed that specimens of food served over the past two days be kept for laboratory examination.

The hospital is an annexe to Pewsey Hospital, and accommodates mentally subnormal adult females. At the time there were 65 inmates, 11 nursing staff, 9 domestic staff and one gardener. Most of the staff lived out.

Investigation revealed that on 16th October an inmate notorious for her greedy habits gorged herself with food, including chocolate, and then vomited over one of the nurses. Naturally enough, it was presumed that her sickness was due to over-eating. At all events, the nurse over whom she had been sick developed vomiting and diarrhoea two days later. Next two inmates had vomiting and diarrhoea on 22nd October. On 23rd October another inmate took ill, then there were 12 overnight cases followed by two further cases during the day of 24th October. Two of the nurses reported that they had developed vomiting and diarrhoea after going home on 23rd October. After that there were four cases on 25th October, seven on 26th October, three on 27th October, and what proved to be the last case on 29th October.

Altogether 29 inmates and seven members of the staff were affected. The case occurrence suggested an incubation period of about 48 hours. The build-up was very rapid, the termination abrupt. The duration of the illness was one or two days with spontaneous recovery, but leaving the cases in a state of debility for up to a week after. They were described as "grey" in appearance; a similar description has been given in other outbreaks. Some of the victims felt dizzy.

In this outbreak the age range was from 24 to 79 years, with an even distribution over this range. The overall attack rate was high, 42%.

Unlike in the school outbreak, there was a chance to use the laboratory, to which the specimens of food and 250 stool specimens were sent, but with no conclusive result unless to confirm the view that this was probably a virus infection.

Observations on the Outbreaks

The two outbreaks resemble each other in some of the clinical features: the apparently short incubation, rapid build-up, short duration and spontaneous recovery. They differ in that there was diarrhoea in the hospital outbreak, and an older age-group was affected. The former may have been because it was a different virus, but the latter merely due to circumstances, the ages of the people at risk.

IMMUNISATION

I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for the following immunisation figures.

The table below shows the number of children, to school-leaving age, who were immunised against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus and who received reinforcement doses in 1965.

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

Year of Birth		1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1956-60	1950-55	Others Under 16
Primary imme.	Diph.	179	183	10	7	3	17	12	2
Completed	Wh/c.	174	181	8	1	2	-	-	-
during 1965	Tet.	179	183	10	7	3	52	17	-
Reinf. injects.	Diph.	-	55	120	29	8	268	4	-
administered	Wh/c.	-	18	39	11	2	22	2	-
during 1965	Tet.	-	55	120	28	8	324	16	1

Smallpox

The table below shows the number of primary vaccinations against smallpox carried out in this area in 1965 according to ages.

Age Group	Months				Years		
	0-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	1	2-4	5-15
Vaccinations	-	3	-	6	138	30	5
Re-vaccinations	-	-	-	-	-	4	15

Poliomyelitis

AGE GROUP	3rd. Quad.	2nd. inj.	3rd.inj. or 4th Quad.	4th. inj.	3 oral doses	2 orals after 1 inj.	4th Oral after 3 inj.or 3oral
1965	10	-	-	-	80	-	-
1964	16	1	-	-	290	-	7
1963	-	-	20	-	44	-	1
1962	-	-	2	-	25	-	3
1961	-	-	-	-	42	2	9
1956 - 1960	-	1	-	4	74	1	315
1950 - 1955	-	-	-	-	22	-	24
Others under 16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others over 16	-	-	-	-	56	-	25
TOTALS	26	2	22	4	633	3	384

It is disturbing to note the fall in primary immunisation against poliomyelitis in the past year. A dangerous and disabling disease has been brought under effective control, but as so often happens people are becoming complacent. Efforts are being made to get mothers to bring forward their babies for immunisation. The fact that it is a harmless vaccine given by mouth makes it all the harder to understand why the demand has fallen off.

Primary Diphtheria Immunisation State of Babies	1963 babies immunised to 31.12.64	%
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett R.D.C. 416	335	80.5
1964 babies immunised to 31.12.65		
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett R.D.C. 396	342	86.4

The immunisation figure of 86.4% compares favourably with the figure for the previous year, and with the overall County figure of 81.8%.

SOCIAL MEDICINE

In my introduction to this subject last year I mentioned that many representations about people thought to be in need of "care and attention" come from persons not directly concerned, much less in positions of authority. So long as the proper working of Section 47 of the National Assistance Act of 1948, as amended, is not widely understood, this will continue. People of all sorts think there is a convenient way, by action of the medical officer of health, to get rid of undesirable relations or neighbours. Occasionally these alleged powers are invoked for altruistic reasons.

The Little Hut

Early in the year I went with a public health inspector to visit a man aged about 60 who lived in a small concrete shed behind a cottage in a remote part of our District. No one claimed to employ him, but he did odd jobs for several people, chiefly a local farmer and another man, the farmer paying his National Insurance contributions. The lady in the cottage and the farmer's wife fed him. Another party had represented that the man might be in need of care and attention.

I found him living reasonably tidily and comfortably, if rather austerely, and not in need of the kind of help envisaged.

The Aged Council Tenant

A week later the public health inspector and I visited an 84-year-old man living alone in a council house in a small village. His neighbour, who looked after him, had complained that she could no longer cope.

This was no case for emergency action, but I contacted the County Welfare Officer and recommended that the man should be admitted to Local Health Authority (Part III) accommodation.

In the event, the old man declined the offers of the Welfare Department. While it would have been a good thing to have the council house available for a family, one could sympathise with the old man's not wanting to leave for an old folks' home, and there were no grounds for forcing him to do so. Some time later he went, evidently of his own accord, to live with a daughter in Swindon.

The Recluse

The subject of this annotation figured in my 1964 report as "Another Recluse". In the early summer I received yet another letter from the manager of the local National Assistance Board, again sent to the County Medical Officer, expressing concern about the way this old man lived alone in squalid circumstances. Again this operative of the National Assistance Act accredited the medical officer of health with powers not conferred by the Act.

Mr. Cox and I visited the man. While he refused us permission to inspect his house, he appeared hale and hearty, and I consulted his doctor, who agreed that the man was not in need of care and attention. The house was under Demolition Order, and the old man said he was going to apply to put a caravan on the site. At the time of writing he is still going strong; I often meet him driving his antiquated jalopy.

The One-Man Farmer

Shortly before my summer holiday the County Medical Officer wrote to tell me that a panel from the Milk Sub-Committee of the County Agricultural Executive Committee had paid a visit to a farm in our District and found a deplorable state of affairs. The piped water supply having been cut off for non-payment of rates, the occupant, who lived alone, used a rather questionable pump at the back of his house for both domestic and farm purposes. The unsavoury surrounds of the pump were described. The Milk Sub-Committee were naturally very interested in the establishment as a milk producing unit, but the matter of the water supply was passed to me.

As I was about to go on holiday and in any case it was an environmental health matter, I passed the information to the Chief Public Health Inspector, who made several attempts to get permission to inspect the premises without success. On my return we were eventually able to enter and inspect the old farmhouse. The premises were in a bad state of neglect. While it was apparent that the man lived in a filthy old back kitchen, he tried to persuade us that he also used the living room and a bedroom in the main building; it was equally apparent that he did not. He was instructed thoroughly to cleanse the kitchen in which he lived, to provide proper sanitary accommodation, carry out repairs to the main roof, provide a dustbin and put out household refuse for collection, burn old rags and papers, and finally, on our suggestion, to make an offer of a lump sum payment to the Swindon Water Department together with an offer of monthly payments towards his arrears, in the hope that they would deal sympathetically with his problem and reconnect the farm to the public mains.

This man lost his licence to produce milk, which was scarcely surprising.

The Water Carrier

Another farmer had his main water supply cut off for the same reason as the previous man; simply that he failed to maintain payment of rates. As it was alleged that his aged mother, his sister and he were drinking water from a garden pond, we investigated. Water from the pond was admittedly being used for washing purposes, but we were assured that the man brought water to the house from a wholesome source which he would not disclose.

The Refractory Old Woman

Within a few days of the end of the year I received at my private address an anonymous letter written on a torn scrap of paper. It was headed "Urgent", gave the name and address of a lady and went on to say: "Please note that this lady who can not move hand or foot, has been left alone in the house all day for the last 2 months with a roaring fire in the grate. Falling soot or sparks could start a fire but she can not move. Surely she should be moved to safety!"

The anonymity of the letter suggested that the writer not only subscribed to the popular over-estimation of the powers of a medical officer of health, but well and truly expected him to do as bidden without involving the writer. Inquiries revealed that the subject was an old lady who lived alone but had the services of a home help and was receiving medical care. Hardly had I started the inquiries than I received a call from the Welfare Department at County Hall concerning a similar representation.

The doctor confirmed that the old lady was well cared for, though she kept refusing to go to hospital. I was thus able to inform the Welfare Department that there was not a case for my intervention.

The old lady was eventually admitted to hospital under normal arrangements, and I heard that the very people who had striven to get her there were annoyed because they had not been consulted.

WATER AND PUBLIC HEALTH

One of the basic provisions of the Public Health Acts has been to ensure a wholesome water supply. That this supply must be paid for is undisputed. What can be disputed is the method used to secure payment. The current policy of the Swindon Water Authority is to cut off water supplies for non-payment of accounts, and in the two cases I have cited it not only caused great hardship but a very real danger to health.

When this Council were the water undertakers for the District, water supplies were never cut off, the view being taken that safeguarding public health and protecting the public from polluted water (Section 140, Public Health Act 1936) came first. Outstanding debts were always recovered by other methods.

The matter of water supplies comes under environmental hygiene and as such is reported by the Chief Public Health Inspector. In this particular instance, however, I wish to state that I highly deprecate the attitude of the Swindon Water Authority. In my view it is bureaucratic inhumanity.

OUTLINE OF THE MEDICAL SERVICES OPERATING IN
CRICKLADE AND WOOTTON BASSETT RURAL DISTRICT

1. The Wiltshire County Council being a Local Health Authority and Local Education Authority provides the following services:

As a Health Authority

Health Visiting
Infant Welfare and the Care of Mothers
Home Nursing
Home Midwifery
Domestic Help
Vaccination and Immunisation
Care and Aftercare
Ambulances
Chiropody

As an Education Authority

Medical Inspection of Pupils
Ascertainment of Handicapped Pupils
School Dental Service
Speech Therapy
Psychologists' Services
Consultants' Services,
and some other services.

The County Medical Officer of Health is also the Principal School Medical Officer; this arrangement happily integrates the two services.

Tuberculosis Services

Both treatment and prevention are integrated in the person of the Chest Physician, whose offices are in the County Hall, Trowbridge.

|||||||||||||||||

2. The Wiltshire Executive Council is responsible for the services of:-

Family Doctors
Dentists
Oculists
Opticians

|||||||||||||||||

3. The hospitals and the specialists serving residents in this area are under the Oxford Regional Board or the South Western Regional Board.

Swindon
Chippenham
Malmesbury
Cirencester

Special cases are referred to Oxford and Bristol.

|||||||||||||||||

4. Mass Radiography Service

The Mass Chest X-ray Mobile Unit did not visit Wootton Bassett during 1965. The General Practitioner Referral Unit, which is also part of the Mass Radiography Service of the Oxford Regional Hospital Board, visited Wootton Bassett on Wednesday each week at 11 a.m.

The Service is located at 10 Gun Street, Reading, (Telephone 55193).

Dr. J. S. Harper, Chest Physician to Wiltshire County Council, kindly informed me that a total of 264 persons were x-rayed in the District during the year ending 31.12.65.

Nine cases were referred to the Chest Physician, with the following results:

Active tuberculosis	Nil
Inactive tuberculosis	3
Carcinoma of bronchus	1
Other chest conditions	3
Did not attend	1
No abnormality	1

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5. Laboratory Services

The Pathological Laboratory at Princess Margaret Hospital in Swindon carries out, by special arrangement, all routine tests for the Public Health Department in this District. For other tests, services of Public Health Laboratories in Bath, Bristol, Oxford and London are also available.

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6. Hospital Maternity cases - the majority are admitted to -

Kingshill Maternity Hospital, Swindon
R.A.F. Hospital, Wroughton
Malmesbury Hospital
Maternity Hospital, Cirencester
Greenways Maternity Hospital, Chippenham

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7. Premature Baby Units are in

Kingshill Maternity Hospital, Swindon
R.A.F. Hospital, Wroughton

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8. Hospital Mental Cases - the majority are admitted to -

Roundway Hospital, Devizes

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9. Smallpox Cases would be admitted to the following specially designated Hospitals outside Wiltshire -

Ham Green Hospital, near Bristol
Weyhill Hospital, Andover

00000000000000000000

10. Venereal Diseases are treated in -

Salisbury General Infirmary
Royal United Hospital, Bath
St. Martin's Hospital, Bath
Isolation Hospital, Swindon

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11. Medical Loan Depots

Address of Depot

Officer in Charge

Cricklade

80 High Street

Mrs. Mundy,
80 High Street,
Cricklade.

Purton

70 Reids Piece

Mrs. Legg,
70 Reids Piece,
Purton.

Wootton Bassett

128 High Street

Miss Parsons,
13 Victory Row,
Wootton Bassett.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
AND
HOUSING OFFICER
FOR THE YEAR 1965

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REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND
HOUSING OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1965

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REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND
HOUSING OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1965

June, 1966.

To: The Chairman and Members of the
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour and pleasure in presenting my third Annual Report on the work carried out in my section of the department. In the year under review two inspectors left, Mr. G. C. Dunford to Andover R.D.C., and Mr. J. Kemp to Barnstaple R.D.C. as Chief Inspector, and I am happy for their success. However, it was not found possible to replace Mr. Dunford and the department went under establishment. Mr. A. G. Garnett was promoted to Deputy when Mr. Kemp left and his post was taken by Mr. K. W. Davies from Hammersmith. During the year, Mr. N. J. Durnford, the Student Inspector, obtained his Intermediate qualification and commenced certain field work.

It will be seen that in spite of the disturbance to normal routine occasioned by these removals the attention of the department has ranged over all the subjects for which responsibility is laid upon it and in addition on the ancillary duties of public cleansing, housing and petroleum.

Housing work has been harassing and will remain so until the well laid forward programme schemes are in full production but in the field of public cleansing the task has been very rewarding in that real progress was made towards greater efficiency.

I am indebted once more to the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. E. Hope Lamb for his friendship to us all and the happy liaison he maintains both with the staff and the men.

To the Council, the Public Health and Housing Committees and the Sub-Committees I am most grateful for their continued interest and support. Finally, I would like to thank the staff of the Public Health Department for their loyal support at all times and at the same time I would like to place on record my appreciation of the willing co-operation that I enjoy with all senior officers and their departments in Manor House.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

T. L. COX

Chief Public Health Inspector.

HOUSING

Number of New Houses erected during the year

(a) By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
(b) By Private Enterprise	...	...	...	...	...	...	98
(c) By conversion of Houses into Flats	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
(d) By the Air Ministry for Married Quarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	137

Inspection of Dwellings during the year

(i) Inspected for housing defects under Public Health Acts	...	10
(ii) Inspected for housing defects under Housing Acts	...	112
(iii) Number of dwellings found to be unfit for habitation	...	21
(iv) Number of dwellings found not to be in all respects fit for habitation	...	77

Remedy of Defects by Informal Action

Number of dwellings rendered fit in consequence of Informal Action	59
--	----

Action under Statutory Powers (Public Health and Housing Acts)

A. Public Health Acts

Number of dwellings where formal notices were served	...	3
Number of dwellings made fit as result of formal notices		
(a) By owners	...	2
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	1

B. Housing Act 1957

Number of dwellings where notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	7
Number of dwellings rendered fit as result of formal notices		
(a) By owners	...	5
(b) By Local Authority on default of owners	...	0
Number of Demolition Orders made	...	6
Number of houses demolished	...	9
Number of Undertakings accepted	...	8
Number of Undertakings completed	...	5
Number of Closing Orders made	...	12
Number of dwellings closed as the result of Closing Orders		1

Overcrowding

Number of cases of overcrowding discovered in 1965	...	0
Number of cases of overcrowding brought forward from 1964	...	3
Number of cases of overcrowding abated during the year	...	1
Number of cases of overcrowding on December 31st 1965	...	2

The two remaining cases are on licence and are in council houses. It is hoped to convert two 1919 three bedroomed houses to four bedroomed houses as the opportunity presents itself by such houses becoming vacant.

House Purchase and Housing Act 1959

Grants were made under the above Act in 42 cases, 25 standard and 17 discretionary, an increase of 1 standard and a decrease of 6 discretionary grants.

The value of the grants was - Standard £4,293 and Discretionary £6,105, a total of £10,398, and an increase from last year of £2,951. The average grants per house were - Standard £171.10.0. and Discretionary £359.0.0.

The above figures relate to schemes completed during the year.

Set out overleaf are particulars of applications received during the year.

1. Standard Grants

(i) Number of applications	(a) Owner/Occupier	13 Approved	12 Refused	1
	(b) Tenanted Houses	7 Approved	7 Refused	0

Amenities provided during the year:

(a) Fixed Bath	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
(b) Shower	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
(c) Wash hand basin	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
(d) Hot water supply (to any fittings)							24
(e) Water closet (1) within the dwelling	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
	(2) accessible from the dwelling						0
(f) Food store	...	...	...	...	...	...	16

It will be noted that tenanted houses still form the lower total in spite of letters to owners following inspections of tenanted houses where the need for modern amenities was noted.

2. Discretionary Grants

(i) Number of applications approved	...	...	...	16
Number of applications refused	...	...	...	1

Of the discretionary grant schemes completed during the year 6 were owner/occupied and 11 tenanted. Here it would seem that action by the department has had more success with the owners of tenanted houses.

Rent Act 1957

No applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received during the year. The last application was made in June 1960.

Housing Applications

There was a decrease of 22 in the number of applications for houses, due to cancellations and to some extent due to the policy of rehousing tenants from council houses into some of the bungalows becoming vacant. However, there was an increase of 29 in applications for bungalows and the demand for this type of accommodation will soon be as high as that for houses. The applicants on the engaged couples list rose from six to seventeen. No houses or bungalows were built during the year but the forward plans of the Council will cater for all the categories mentioned above.

The lists as presented again are broken down to give details of the sizes of families awaiting accommodation and in the case of bungalow applicants whether they are couples or single persons and whether they are at present housed in private or local authority houses.

Check visits are made from time to time in an attempt to keep the housing lists as accurate as possible and each year a number of applications are removed from the files due to applicants changing address without notification and becoming untraceable.

Number of check visits - 309

Parish	No. of Applicants on 31/12/65		Total No. of Applicants		Increase (+) Decrease (-)
	who are house- holders	who are in rooms	On Dec. 31/65	On Dec. 31/64	
Ashton Keynes	13	6	19	18	+ 1
Braydon	-	-	-	-	-
Broad Town	4	-	4	9	- 5
Clyffe Pypard	3	2	5	5	-
Cricklade	31	10	41	43	- 2
Latton	2	-	2	2	-
Leigh	1	-	1	2	- 1
Lydiard Milliscnt	3	4	7	4	+ 3
Lydiard Tregoze	4	-	4	3	+ 1
Lyneham	18	1	19	30	- 11
Marston Meysey	1	-	1	1	-
Purton	14	8	22	28	- 6
Tockenham	1	-	1	1	-
Wootton Bassett	77	33	110	112	- 2
	172	64	236	258	- 22

Sizes of Families of Applicants

Man, Wife and						
No Children	1 Child	2 Children	3 Children	4 Children	5 Children	Over 5 Children
65	81	42	24	15	5	4
Percentage of the Total						
27.5	34.3	17.8	10.2	6.4	2.1	1.7

Applications from Engaged Couples

		Dec. 1965	Dec. 1964
Cricklade	...	2	1
Leigh	...	1	-
Lydiard Milliscnt	...	3	2
Lyneham	...	1	-
Purton	...	6	1
Wootton Bassett	...	4	2
		—	—
		17	6
		—	—

Applications for Aged Persons' Dwellings 31/12/65

Parish	Married Couples	Single Persons Widows and Widowers	Applicants in Accommodation other than Council Houses or in rooms	Applicants who are Council House tenants	Total
Ashton Keynes	5	8	11	2	13
Broad Town	1	1	2	-	2
Cricklade	19	11	24	6	30
Latton	1	4	5	-	5
Leigh	-	1	-	1	1
Lydiard Millicent	5	2	7	-	7
Lydiard Tregoze	1	-	-	1	1
Lyneham	5	4	8	1	9
Marston Meysey	-	-	-	-	-
Purton	14	27	30	11	41
Wootton Bassett	33	49	65	17	82
	84	107	152	39	191

Provision of New Houses

There was a drop in the number of new houses and bungalows built by private enterprise to a figure of 98. However, 137 Air Ministry houses were erected in Lyneham and even having regard to the fact that no local authority building took place there was an increase of 10 housing units over the figure for the previous year.

Houses erected during the year			
Parish	Council Houses and Aged Persons' Dwellings	Private Houses	Total
Ashton Keynes	-	4	4
Braydon	-	2	2
Broad Town	-	1	1
Clyffe Pypard	-	-	-
Cricklade	-	10	10
Latton	-	-	-
Leigh	-	1	1
Lydiard Millicent	-	15	15
Lydiard Tregoze	-	-	-
Lyneham	-	-	-
Marston Meysey	-	1	1
Purton	-	18	18
Tockenham	-	-	-
Wootton Bassett	-	46	46
	-	98	98

A further 137 Air Ministry houses were erected at Lyneham.

Number of Houses

The following table shows the number of houses in the district on the 31st December, 1965. Nine houses have been demolished during the year. The number of private and council houses in each parish are set out.

Parish	No. of private houses & flats	No. of Council Houses Including Aged Persons' Dwellings			% of houses owned by Local Authority	Total number of houses and flats
		Erected pre-war	Erected post-war	Total		
Ashton Keynes	264	17	24	41	13.45	305
Braydon	23	-	-	-	-	23
Broad Town	117	16	26	42	26.41	159
Clyffe Pypard	97	14	10	24	19.84	121
Cricklade	486	21	159	180	27.03	666
Latton	130	2	4	6	4.413	136
Leigh	72	8	30	38	34.54	110
Lydiard Millicent	332	27	24	51	13.31	383
Lydiard Tregoze	147	9	10	19	11.45	166
Lyneham	*968	38	50	88	8.34	1,056
Marston Meysey	51	6	9	15	22.73	66
Purton	973	78	123	201	17.12	1,174
Tockenham	40	-	-	-	-	40
Wootton Bassett	1,296	73	355	428	24.82	1,724
	4,996	309	824	1,133	18.49	6,129

* Includes 719 Air Ministry houses.

Types of Council Houses (including Aged Persons' Dwellings)

Parish	Traditional	Airey	Reema	Orlit	Unity	Swedish Timber	Woolaway
Ashton Keynes	27	14	-	-	-	-	-
Braydon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Broad Town	34	8	-	-	-	-	-
Clyffe Pypard	22	-	-	-	-	2	-
Cricklade	89	12	-	-	46	-	33
Latton	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leigh	8	14	-	-	16	-	-
Lydiard Millicent	51	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lydiard Tregoze	11	-	-	-	-	8	-
Lyneham	78	10	-	-	-	-	-
Marston Meysey	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purton	145	16	-	-	40	-	-
Tockenham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wootton Bassett	243	50	14	44	22	-	55
	729	124	14	44	124	10	88

Total number of Council Houses - 1,133

The percentages of the various types of council houses (including bungalows) are as follows:-

	%
Traditional	64
Airey	11
Reema	1
Orlit	4
Unity	11
Swedish Timber	1
Woolaway	8

Aged Persons' Dwellings			
Parish	1 bedroom	2 bedrooms	Total
Ashton Keynes	2	4	6
Broad Town	2	4	6
Cricklade	6	18	24
Lydiard Milliscent	-	2	2
Lyneham	11	5	16
Marston Meysey	2	2	4
Purton	6	14	20
Wootton Bassett	23	43	66
	52	92	144

The figures given in the above table are included in the table showing the types of council houses. Aged persons' dwellings account for 12.7% of the total housing accommodation provided by the Council.

Accommodation provided by Council Houses

Parish	4 bedrooms	3 bedrooms	2 bedrooms	Total
Ashton Keynes	2	33	-	35
Broad Town	-	36	-	36
Clyffe Pypard	1	23	-	24
Cricklade	4	123	29	156
Latton	-	6	-	6
Leigh	-	38	-	38
Lydiard Milliscent	-	45	4	49
Lydiard Tregoze	-	19	-	19
Lyneham	4	64	4	72
Marston Meysey	-	11	-	11
Purton	2	171	8	181
Wootton Bassett	3	345	14	362
	16	914	59	989

	Traditional houses		New Traditional houses		Traditional Aged Persons' Dwellings (bungalows)		New Traditional Aged Persons' Dwellings (bungalows)		
	Bedrooms		Bedrooms		Bedrooms		Bedrooms		
	4	3	2	3	2	2	1	2	1
Pre-war	10	298	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post-war	6	263	14	353	45	84	52	8	-
	16	561	14	353	45	84	52	8	-

Inspection of Council Houses

79 council houses were inspected in detail and the conditions recorded. The majority of these inspections were connected with reletting or exchanges of council houses.

31 complaints were dealt with involving 125 visits by inspectors. Special surveillance has been kept of houses where problem families are housed and there have been cases where improvement has been made. 309 visits were made in respect of applications for council houses and these often involve a detailed inspection of sub-standard accommodation.

Good progress can be reported on the scheme which commenced in 1964 to modernise the pre-war council houses. The work on the five year programme is well up to schedule.

Each year there is a crop of complaints from tenants regarding neighbours but in the year under review these were fewer than usual.

Sale of Council Houses

The policy not to encourage the sale of council houses has been continued for a third year. However, the Council have a scheme in the making to build some houses for sale in the first instance to existing council house tenants.

Reletting of Council Houses

Forty-one houses and, surprisingly, only nine bungalows were relet during the year. Twelve were in Wootton Bassett where a number of tenants have purchased houses on new private estates. This is a pleasing feature for in a year when there has been no council property building it has allowed the Committee to deal with a number of urgent cases.

Exchange of Tenancies

Only two exchanges took place during the year and it was noticeable that a number of proposed exchanges fell down at some point in the negotiations, some even after the authorities had agreed to the exchange.

Parish	Houses re-let			Aged Persons' Dwellings re-let		Total re-let
	4-bed	3-bed	2-bed	2-bed	1-bed	
Broad Town	-	5	-	1	-	6
Cricklade	-	6	2	1	-	9
Leigh	-	2	-	-	-	2
Lydiard Millicent	-	2	1	-	-	3
Lyncham	-	2	-	-	3	5
Purton	-	9	-	2	-	11
Wootton Bassett	1	8	3	1	1	14
	1	34	6	5	4	50

New Council Accommodation
let during 1965

There was no new council accommodation available for letting during 1965.

Case Conferences - Care of Children

Regular attendance was maintained at the quarterly conferences organised by the County Council dealing with problem and eviction cases. To date there has been no case where the County Council has been asked to subsidize a rent arrear case to delay eviction by this Council.

Council House Garden Competition

The second garden competition took place involving all council houses and bungalows during the year. It is felt that there has been gradual improvement, especially in the way that hedges and verges have improved. It was noticeable that the extra cutting of verges by the Engineer & Surveyor's Department has encouraged tenants in many cases to go outside their gates and mow the verges which in some cases are quite large areas of grass. This improvement has been helped in areas where a byelaw has been made preventing the parking of vehicles on verges. It has been pleasing to note in a number of cases older children of tenants helping their parents and in some instances less fortunate neighbours. Such a community spirit and awareness of their immediate surroundings augurs well for the future and is a reply to those who are always prepared to criticise a rising generation.



PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1936

Nuisances

Number of nuisances discovered	30
Number of nuisances abated	33
Number of reinspections made for the purpose	54

Normally, a preliminary notice and check visits are sufficient to gain the desired abatement of nuisances but in the year in question it was necessary to obtain instructions for six statutory notices under the Public Health Act. In one case the work was carried out in default and charged, but the others had the desired effect. These were the first formal notices necessary under this Act for four years.

Verminous Premises

Modern insecticides appear to be having a long term effect for no infestations of bugs or fleas were reported or discovered. The department dealt with infestations of cockroaches, ants, wasps and flies. The treatment for wasps is only carried out when found in difficult places and the complaint usually comes from elderly folk who are unable to cope.

Regular powdering with a pressure gun continues on the two refuse tips, usually with Gammazene powder, but occasionally with Malathion when the necessary safety precautions are observed.

Number of visits to verminous premises .. 54

Dysentery

360 faecal specimens were taken during 1965, 6 of which proved positive. These positive results were from 5 cases who had been in contact with known cases of shigella sonne. In all, 469 visits were made during the year in connection with suspected dysentery.

Infectious Diseases

Nine visits were necessary with respect to infectious diseases, generally to check on contact food handlers.

Drainage and Sewerage

Drainage from 162 houses and 54 caravans was added to the public sewers in the parish of Lyneham and from 77 houses in other parishes. A further 15 houses were drained to an estate sewage installation.

Septic tank drainage was provided for a further 61 houses during the year. Progress on work to enlarge the works at Cricklade, Purton and Wootton Bassett continued and the Council made further progress with plans for other parishes.

Number of houses and flats served by W.Cs. and draining to cesspits and/or septic tanks	.. ..	1,240
Number of houses served by pail closets and draining to cesspits etc.	.. ..	261
Total number of houses and flats so drained	.. .. ..	1,501
Total number of houses draining to small sewage installations	.. ..	167
Total number of houses and flats connected to sewers	.. ..	3,704
Percentage of houses and flats connected to sewers .. ..	.. ..	60.4%
Percentage of houses and flats served by W.Cs. and draining to cesspits and/or septic tanks ..	.. ..	20.2%
Percentage of houses having pail closets and draining to cesspits and/or septic tanks ..	.. ..	4.2%
Percentage of houses draining to small sewage installations ..	.. ..	2.7%
Percentage of houses and flats draining to sewers, small sewage installations, cesspits and/or septic tanks ..	.. ..	87.5%

Number of visits re drainage 481

Public Conveniences

Public conveniences are situated at Cricklade and Wootton Bassett. At Cricklade they comprise one W.C., lavatory basin and urinal for males and two W.C.s. and lavatory basins for females. Here there is hot and cold water and a paper towel and soap leaf are obtainable at a cost of 2d.

There are two W.C.s. and a urinal for males at Wootton Bassett and two W.C.s. for females but lavatory basins are not provided. There would appear to be a need for public conveniences at Purton and Lyneham, both sewered parishes.

Refuse Collection and Disposal

A further 245 dwellings were added to the work of refuse collection during the year. The system of collection is a weekly kerbside collection of house refuse and salvage. The service is operated by a fleet of three diesel powered Dennis vehicles, namely a Dennis Paxit Major, a Dennis Paxit II and a Dennis Tippax. The first two named are compression loaders and the latest of these, the Dennis Paxit Major, came into service on the first day of the year. An old 12 cub. yard Dennis side loader is held as a stand-by for emergencies and is also used as a towing vehicle to move the trailer carrying the Bristol Duplex tracked vehicle between the tips at Cricklade and Wootton Bassett.

The Cricklade tip is in its second year of use and is proving satisfactory. It is a section of disused canal which is enlarged for extra tipping by barging out the bottom and sides of the canal and conserving the top soil for cover.

The tipping at Pry Farm, Purton, was completed during the year and seeded, but dried sludge will be applied later to obtain the final finish.

The experiment with sewage sludge at Cow Farm on a third of the completed tip was very successful and sufficient sludge has been deposited on this site to deal with the rest of the area in a similar manner.

The decision at Scotlands No. 2 Tip at Wootton Bassett to change to surface tipping instead of trenching has proved a good one. The thin layer of top soil has been scarfed and stockpiled for the final field cover with added dried sludge and meanwhile a fair quantity of rough covering material is obtained from time to time from various sites for temporary covering material. On these low lying sites the wet winter brought its problems but these are being slowly surmounted as the tip grows and consolidates.

In April 1965 a Bristol Duplex tracked vehicle was purchased to replace the old J.C.B. tractor with back acter digger and has proved to be a useful tool.

Overtime continued to mount during the year and towards the end of the year preparations were being made to change over to an incentive bonus method of payment and an internal work study on the routes was carried out in order to be in a position to review the tasks for each lorry on the basis of fixed routes.

Most local authorities have schemes whereby they will advise householders on the disposal of large and unwanted articles, but in spite of this, beautiful lanes in parts of this district receive the clandestine deliveries of anything from the unwanted kitchen sink upwards. Extra expense at what can be as much as £5 per load is entailed in cleaning up these areas from time to time and until fines reach really punitive amounts of say £50 for first offence these night-time off-loading trips will continue to save these persons the small expense involved in disposing of their trash in a proper manner.

Number of visits re refuse collection and disposal .. 594

Salvage

This has been a record year, with an increase of almost 40 tons in materials collected, which amounted to an increase in money received of £387.4.0. By far the greatest increase was in waste paper with an increase in weight of 25 tons 2 cwts. 1 qtr. and in money of £392.2.7. There was a rise of £40 in the sales of scrap iron and a slight rise with woollens and rags, but sales of non-ferrous metals fell.

The overall percentage increase over last year's sales is 39% and is far in excess of the rise that could be expected from the 245 additional premises added during the year. The public and the refuse collection crews must be congratulated on this result, but when one considers that the total sales for the year at £1,383.6.6. are approximately representing 5/- worth of salvage per premises per year, the untapped sources and possibilities are self evident.

Sale of Salvageable Waste Materials - Year ended 31/3/66

Waste Materials	Weight				Receipts		
	T	c	q	lbs	£	s	d
Waste Paper	154	19	1	-	1,208	0	9
Scrap Iron	20	17	-	-	42	12	9
Non-ferrous Metals		17	3	12	37	5	0
Rags and Woollens	5	2	-	26	95	8	0
	181	16	1	10	1,383	6	6

The sum of £45.19.6. was received from the Wilts. County Council in payment for the service of emptying litter bins weekly at lay-bys on main roads at Cricklade, Latton, Lyneham and Wootton Bassett, and this raised receipts from all sources to £1,429.6.0.

Number of visits re Salvage .. 80

Refuse and Salvage - Collection and Disposal Costs

(Financial Year ended 31st March 1966)

Cost of refuse and salvage collections and disposal ..	£16,118.9.4d.
Cost of refuse and salvage collections and disposal to General Rate Fund	£14,214.3.4d.
Net cost of refuse and salvage collections and disposal per habitable house (including Air Ministry houses and caravans)	44/7d.
Net cost of refuse and salvage collections and disposal	
- per head of population	12/11.7d.
- per 1,000 population	£646.2.0d.
- per house per week	10d.

Mileage of refuse vehicles -

No. 1 Vehicle (GHR.517)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,129
No. 2 Vehicle (1880.MW)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,136
No. 3 Vehicle (668.BHR)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,332
No. 4 Vehicle (BMW.480C)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,849

Running Cost of vehicles per mile -

No. 1 Vehicle (GHR.517)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2/10.2d.
No. 2 Vehicle (1880.MW)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2/6d.
No. 3 Vehicle (668.BHR)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2/8.2d.
No. 4 Vehicle (BMW.480C)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2/2.7d.

Miles per gallon -

No. 1 Vehicle (GHR.517)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.45
No. 2 Vehicle (1880.MW)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.93
No. 3 Vehicle (668.BHR)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.96
No. 4 Vehicle (BMW.480C)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.14

The cost of refuse collection and disposal and salvage on gross figures increased by £2,942.17.9. over the last year but the actual increase to the General Rate Fund was £1,118.9.5. by reason of salvage receipts of £1,429.6.0. and £475 for the sale of the J.C.B. tractor. The new Paxit Major came into service on January 1st with an additional loader added to the crew and the new Duplex tractor and trailer came into service on April 1st and these vehicles accounted for additional annual charges in that the side loaders and J.C.B. were out of charge.

There was a saving in purchase price of the Paxit Major of £750 by reason of the fact that it was a demonstration model and that the 15 year old HMR 441 was traded in on the deal.

Development of Scotlands No. 2 Tip by the stockpiling of top soil accounted for £208 and will not be a recurring item. Wages rose by £1,788.19.1. by reason of the extra man and rising overtime and temporary labour and in the latter part of the year negotiations were commenced with the men for the establishment of an incentive bonus scheme which would include for the crews the responsibility of waste paper baling with a consequent reduction in staff. It is possible to report that these negotiations produced a satisfactory scheme which will be subject to review from time to time.

Wages, additional annual charges and site works had therefore accounted for £2,751.19.1. and the remaining £190.18.8. was accounted for by increased tax and expenses on the vehicles and incidental items.

The cost per head of population at 12/11d. per year for refuse and salvage collection still compares very favourably with the national average and the service is now toolled with a diesel fleet which is capable of dealing with the expected growth of the district from the loading capacity factor for some years.

Moveable Dwellings

There is only one licence to station and use a moveable dwelling. This cannot be defined as a fixed dwelling and is licensed under Section 269 of the Public Health Act 1936.

CLEAN AIR ACT 1956

Smoke observations during the year only resulted in one request to a factory owner to take further precautions against dark smoke. In this case it was discovered that the boiler was being fired with unsatisfactory fuel and with too deep a fire bed.

One application for prior approval on a new installation was received and approved.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT 1960

Sites accommodating 12 or more caravans are situate as follows:-

								<u>No. of Caravans</u>
Latton Lido	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Bradenstoke (Bungalow Caravan Site)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Bradenstoke (Jolly Trooper)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Wootton Bassett (Orchard Site)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Wootton Bassett (rear of 156 High Street)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Lyneham (The White House)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14

No large site was added to the district during the year but plans were entered for a site for 30 large caravans at Lillybrook, Lyneham. The licence requirements for large sites include toilet blocks for both sexes, the installation of waste water drains for each caravan, mains water, electricity with trip switches, concrete standings, wash-houses with hot and cold water, laundry facilities, playgrounds, site roads and fire extinguishers.

In addition to the main sites tabulated above there were 42 other sites in the district, but the greater proportion of these sites are for one caravan only and in this group no site has more than three caravans. It should be noted that many have planning permission for only short periods and compared with 1964 there is a reduction of five of these sites.

As far as possible a general patrol of the district is maintained by inspectors for the general tendency is for persons to site the caravans first and then apply for planning permission. Warning letters are often sent pointing out the implications of Section 1 of the Act for without a site licence an offence is committed.

Gypsies

The district contains several popular haunts for gypsies on their way to Epsom Downs, the New Forest and hop and pea fields, etc. These sites are on grass verges, common land and bridle tracks. They seem very loathe to settle on a permanent site and in a survey during the year no real evidence was obtained sufficient to encourage one to mount a scheme for a permanent site or staging post for their passage through the district. Registration as itinerant metal dealers under the Scrap Metal Act has provided information on many of them and from my observations most of them deal in this trade when not engaged on crop picking.

In addition to the gypsies the district is visited by itinerant contractors doing work on agricultural buildings and on drives to private houses. Their vehicles are modern and well maintained but they operate in the knowledge that they can remain on land over 5 acres for 28 days, or on farm land where they are working temporarily in agriculture or afforestation and control is difficult.

Unlike many rural districts no problem exists from holiday caravanners passing through. The Caravan Club staging post for these people seems to suffice.

No. of visits re caravans apart from general surveys .. 207

Milk and DairiesPasteurised Milk

Most retailers in the area are supplied with milk from a pasteurising plant within the Rural District which is under the supervision of the County Public Health Inspector. In addition, two dairies at Cirencester supply three dealers.

Milk retailers operating from premises outside this district obtain supplies from establishments at Burford, Chippenham and Swindon.

Sterilised Milk

There has been a slight rise in the demand for this milk. The milk is bottled and sterilised at plants in London and Bristol. Separated milk can now be obtained if required for persons on a fat-free diet, generally under doctors' orders.

Untreated Milk

Only five farms continue to bottle and carton raw milk from their own production and retail it in the northern end of the district. Supervision of the farm production is the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. One farm at Wootton Bassett supplies the cream from its own herd for a confectionery business on the farm.

General

All vending machines on district have ceased operation.

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959

Distributors on the Register	18
Dairies on the Register	11
Inspections made under the Regulations	67

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1963

Dealers Licences issued authorising the use of the designation "Untreated"	1
Dealers (Pre-packed Milk) Licences issued authorising use of the designations -	
"Pasteurised" and "Sterilised"	14
"Untreated" only	6
"Sterilised" only	1
"Pasteurised" only	8
"Untreated", "Pasteurised" and "Sterilised"	1

Milk Sampling

This was carried out in accordance with the conditions of the Delegation Agreement with the Wiltshire County Council.

Milk Samples taken during 1965Statutory Tests

	Passed	Failed
<u>Phosphatase and Methylene Blue</u>		
Pasteurised	81	1
Pasteurised (Homogenised)	8	3
Pasteurised (Channel Island)	49	4
<u>Phosphatase only</u>		
Pasteurised	-	-
Pasteurised (Homogenised)	-	-
Pasteurised (Channel Island)	-	-
<u>Methylene Blue only</u>		
Pasteurised	-	-
Pasteurised (Channel Island)	-	-
Untreated	50	15
<u>Turbidity</u>		
Sterilised	36	-
	<u>224</u>	<u>23</u>

The Phosphatase Test checks the efficiency of pasteurisation.
The Turbidity Test checks the efficiency of sterilisation.
The Methylene Blue Test checks the keeping quality.

Biological Examinations

42 Untreated milk samples were examined for the presence of Tubercle bacilli and Brucella abortus and 3 proved to be positive for Brucella abortus. 163 samples (including 97 samples from individual animals in 3 herds, following positive results on routine samples) were submitted to the Brucella Ring Test producing 15 positive results. Eventually, 3 animals were proved positive, two of which on one farm were sent for slaughter. One looks forward to an eradication scheme for this country in line with similar schemes in many countries abroad.

<u>Washed Milk Bottles Examined</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Sterility Test	11	-

Notes on Test Failures

Following the detailed work of last year on a dairy supply from Oxfordshire all samples apart from three during the month of March proved satisfactory.

Of the fifteen failures on untreated milk seven were from a vending machine and this has now closed down. The remaining eight were from several of the producer/retailer farms and these, after visits, were subsequently satisfactory.

The remaining three methylene blue failures were reported to the dairy outside the district.

There were two phosphatase failures during the year, both from plants outside the area. The inspector reported a temperature recorder failure in the first case and in the second case the trouble was traced to a leaking valve on the holding tank and new H.T.S.T. plant was put in to this factory to replace the old holder plant.

Ice Cream

No ice cream was manufactured in the district under the old method, but soft ice cream was manufactured at one shop during the summer season.

During the season attention was given to all types of places retailing ice cream and vans in particular wherever possible. The sales of "soft" ice cream showed no marked increase but sampling from some is difficult for vehicles are arriving in the district in the evenings when children are home from school.

There was a distinct improvement in the standard of samples, almost 84% falling within grades 1 and 2 and 12% in grade 4. All the five sample failures were followed up by resampling and contact with the manufacturers quoting them the code of the failures.

The table overleaf shows the numbers and percentages of ice cream samples falling within the four grades.

Grading of Ice Cream Samples

Manufacturer and Percentages	Provisional Grading			
	1	2	3	4
A Percentage	9 (69.24%)	2 (15.38%)	1 (7.69%)	1 (7.69%)
B Percentage	4 (80%)	1 (20%)	-	-
C Percentage	1 (50%)	1 (50%)	-	-
D Percentage	7 (58%)	2 (16%)	-	3 (25%)
E Percentage	3 (100%)	-	-	-
F Percentage	-	-	-	1 (100%)
G Percentage	-	1 (100%)	-	-
H Percentage	1 (100%)	-	-	-
I Percentage	1 (100%)	-	-	-
TOTALS:	26	7	1	5
Percentages:	66.66%	17.95%	2.56%	12.83%

Meat

The second additional public health inspector left in February of the year and it was not found possible to secure a replacement. In September of the year the Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector secured an appointment as a Chief Inspector with another rural authority. There was an internal promotion and an additional inspector joined the staff in October. These movements and the reduction in staff brought the meat inspection rota back to alternate weeks but 100% meat inspection was maintained. Attempts were made to persuade the operator of the second wholesale slaughterhouse to provide a chill room but this has not yet been provided. This provision would remove the necessity for the Sunday slaughter of calves which in this day and age is unnecessary and at the same time mitigates the chances of staff replacement for this work.

There are five slaughterhouses licensed in the district, two wholesale slaughterhouses for the Smithfield trade and several local businesses and the other three serving the owners' own shops.

The kill through various classes of animals was very similar to 1964, but at the overall total of 27,618 animals this still represents a fair task of meat inspection.

There were 5 cases of *Cysticercus Bovis* discovered all in cattle other than cows, but no generalised case was found and all were sent for refrigeration treatment.

The percentage of slaughtered animals affected with disease was up again from 4.95% to 5.3%, the biggest rise this year being in pigs to 15.1%. In searching for a reason I am wondering whether the cause can be found in some of the 'modern' methods of rearing and housing these animals.

I would point out as I have in previous reports that the two wholesale slaughterhouses do receive a number of casualty animals in a year, which tends to show a high figure of condemnations but generally the animals from market and farm sources are excellent.

It is pleasing to note that no tuberculosis in calves was discovered. It is a great change from the old days, e.g. 1941 - 116 congenital cases.

Number of visits and inspections .. 1,152

Animals killed and Carcasses examined

	Cattle other than Cows	Cows	Calves	Pigs	Sheep	Total
No. of animals killed	493	26	11,330	5,685	10,084	27,618
No. of carcasses examined	493	26	11,330	5,685	10,084	27,618

Condemned Meat

	Cattle other than cows	Cows	Calves	Pigs	Sheep	Total
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcasses	-	1	21	4	16	42
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	98	9	153	802	300	1,362
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	19.88	38.46	1.54	14.18	3.14	5.08
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses	-	-	-	1	-	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	51	-	51
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	0.92	-	0.22
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	5	-	-	-	-	5
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	5	-	-	-	-	5
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Condemned for all diseases</u>						
Whole carcasses	-	1	21	5	16	43
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	103	9	153	853	300	1,418
Total number of animals affected with disease	103	10	174	858	316	1,461
Percentage of the number inspected which were affected with disease	20.89	38.46	1.54	15.1	3.14	5.3

Weights of Condemned Meat

	Condemned in slaughterhouses				Condemned in shops			
	T	c	q	lbs	T	c	q	lbs
	-	6	0	27	-	1	1	6
Beef	-	10	1	24	-	-	-	-
Veal	-	8	2	11	-	-	-	-
Bacon and Pork	-	5	3	14	-	-	-	-
Mutton and Lamb	-	16	0	10½	-	-	-	-
Offal	3	7	1	2½	-	1	1	6

	Condemned for Tuberculosis				Condemned for diseases other than Tuberculosis			
	T	c	q	lbs	T	c	q	lbs
	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	5
Beef	-	-	-	-	-	10	1	24
Veal	-	5	1	1	-	3	1	10
Bacon and Pork	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	14
Mutton and Lamb	-	-	-	-	1	16	0	10½
Offal	-	5	1	1	-	3	3	7½
Percentage of the total of condemned meat	7.82				92.18			

Tuberculosis in Calves

Year	Number of calves killed	Number of tubercular calves	Percentage of calves affected with tuberculosis
1946	20,231	95	0.47
1951	21,929	64	0.29
1956	32,286	44	0.14
1961	25,876	Nil	Nil
1962	23,133	Nil	Nil
1963	20,071	1	0.005
1964	13,110	Nil	Nil
1965	11,330	Nil	Nil

Slaughter of Animals Act 1958

Unconditional licences to slaughter or stun animals in a slaughterhouse were issued to twelve applicants. Conditional licences allowing three applicants to slaughter or stun animals only under supervision of an unconditional licensed slaughterman were issued.

Two juniors in a slaughterhouse were fined for slaughtering under age and without licences, and also the person in control at the time of the offences. These are the first cases of this kind and I feel sure that there will be no recurrence due to the strong warning delivered by the magistrates.

Other Foods

The following amounts of unsound food were voluntarily surrendered by shopkeepers, wholesale warehousemen and hoteliers and were destroyed:-

2,220 lbs. Cauliflower Fleurettes (111 cases)
146 lbs. English Heifer Beef
7 lbs. Smoked Hock Bacon
2 - 6 lb. tins Corned Beef of Australian origin
1 - 4 lb. tin Chopped Pork

Food Premises

The number of premises registered under the Food and Drugs Act 1955 showed a slight increase over 1964.

Manufacture and/or storage and sale of ice cream	68
Manufacture and sale of sausages, pickled, pressed or preserved meat	7
Purpose of fish frying	3
	—
	78
	==

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960

Routine inspections of all types of premises and vehicles associated with food trades were carried out during the year. The inspections give an opportunity to advise on food hygiene problems as well as the regulations and where improvements to the properties are envisaged a period of at least an hour can be taken up having regard to interruptions that can take place in the course of running the business. The visits are normally well received and any suggestions or advice that can be given seems to be welcomed. The general trend these days is to find a good deal of new equipment and fittings being installed and every encouragement is given to modernisation. One point on which a good deal of discussion arises is the question of ventilation. On many plans no arrangements have been made at all and all sorts of excuses are put up to make a case for providing just the bare minimum.

Generally, standards are good, but as always there are the exceptions and sub-standard premises receive more attention in an attempt to bring about improvement.

Brief notes on types of premises follow giving information where major improvements have taken place during the year -

Bakehouses

These are mainly housed in old buildings and as is usual with this trade the age old problem of decoration and dust arises. One further bakehouse ceased manufacture but it is hoped that another very old establishment will soon move to a new building.

Butchers

Modernisation of several butchers' shops in the district has been requested and four premises should be dealt with in the near future. One shop has been modernised over a period and is almost complete apart from additional preparation rooms.

Cafes

These premises take up a good deal of time on surveillance. Improvements are always being made, but some small premises are difficult subjects for modernisation. One new business was established during the year.

Canteens

These are generally well maintained.

Fish Frying

Complaints were received from the public in respect of one premises. The proprietor was new to the trade and the department was able to advise on many of the problems created, but the business, after a lively start, seemed to be running down towards the end of the year.

Greengrocers

A market stall operating two days a week and providing fresh vegetables and fruit was the subject of several inspections. The standard of greengrocers' shops was good, but the rear of these premises is always a problem.

Grocers

This trade continues to enjoy mixed fortunes. One shop was closed whilst another received complete reconstruction to a self service store and another shop was doubled in size. At another large store the drainage system gave trouble and the whole system was redesigned and drained to a different point on the sewer.

Licensed Premises

Difficulties on many premises arise due to divided responsibilities between the brewers and the tenants. The brewery companies generally work on a five year plan but will break this rule if a definite demand crops up on some important point. One such case during the year arose over drainage and the system was redesigned. At another premises the co-operation of the Divisional Surveyor with the brewers cured a flooding problem. A major overhaul and new drainage system was carried out at a village public house and additional facilities provided.

Wholesale Ice Cream Depot

A new wholesale ice cream depot was registered with modern deep freeze refrigerators and supplies shops over a large area.

Poultry Slaughter and Packing Stations

One such premises remains and supplies packed turkeys under a trade name which is becoming well known for a good standard of product. New sanitary facilities and a rest room was provided for the staff. Food hygiene precautions are of a good standard.

Mobile Shops

Three new mobile shops were commissioned during the year by traders resident in this district. A number of mobile shops come from surrounding areas into the district and when fashioned from old vehicles they can be a problem. On several occasions the hot water supplies for hand washing were not satisfactory and this is very important where open food is sold.

Food Vans

These are inspected regularly to check on conditions and standard of cleanliness.

Youth Hostels

The only one in the district closed during the year.

School Kitchens

These were subject to inspections and lectures were given by the Medical Officer of Health and the inspectors on food handling.

The following list details the various types of food premises within the district at the end of the year, together with a tabulation of the position to date with regard to the requirements under Regulations 16 and 19:-

	No. of Premises	No. fitted to comply with Reg. 16	No. where Reg. 19 applies	No. fitted to comply with Reg. 19
Bakehouses	5	3	6	4
Butchers	11	9	11	11
Cafes	9	9	9	9
Canteens	3	2	3	3
Confectioners	14	14	14	14
Egg Grading & Packing Stations	1	1	1	1
Food Products Factories	1	1	1	1
Cold Storage Depots	1	1	-	-
Fishmongers/Grocers	1	1	1	1
Fishmongers & Fish Fryers	5	5	5	5
Greengrocers	6	4	5	4
Grocers	49	49	49	49
Halls & Social Centres	13	11	11	11
Ice Cream Depots	2	2	1	1
Institutions & Homes	3	3	3	3
Licensed Premises (including Clubs)	49	43	49	49
Manufacturers of Chocolate (Domestic)	1	1	1	1
Poultry Slaughter & Packing Stations	1	1	1	1
School Kitchens	6	6	6	6
Schools where meals are served	11	* 8	8	8
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	192	174	185	182
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

* N.B. At three schools all equipment and crockery is returned to Central Depot.

Food Poisoning

1 faecal specimen was taken from a suspected food poisoning contact and a negative result was produced.

250 specimens were taken from cases of suspected food poisoning in a single outbreak, but all results proved negative.

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER 1957

No. of premises licensed by the Authority	.. 6
(a) Large - (100 pigs or 500 poultry or over)	.. 1
(b) Medium - (20-100 pigs or 100-500 poultry)	.. 1
(c) Small - (4-20 pigs or 50-100 poultry)	.. 4

Types of boiling plants used -

(1) Electric or gas	.. 2
(2) Coal or wood	.. 4

Surveillance of these premises continued as agents for the County Council. One medium plant was added to the list of licensed premises. None of the plants boil waste for resale, all cooked materials being used for animals on the premises.

No. of visits re Waste Foods Order .. 1

SHOPS ACT 1950

No action was necessary under this Act.

FACTORIES ACT 1961

The following are the various types of premises registered under the Act:-

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Brickworks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Builders and Carpenters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Cabinet Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Condensed and Evaporated Milk Manufactory									1
Coffin Board Makers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Concrete Block Manufactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dental Products Manufactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dried Milk Manufactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Egg Grading and Packing Depot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Electrical Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Engineering Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Furniture Makers and Repairers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Glove Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Grass Drying Plants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Joinery Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Laundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Local Authority Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Motor Repair Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Potteries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pie Factory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rope Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sawmills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sausage Makers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Turkey Killing and Packing Station									1
Warehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Waterworks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
									68
									==

Part I of the Act

INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health
(including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		In- spections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	9	3	7	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	59	30	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Total	68	33	7	-

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found					Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)	
	found (2)	remedied (3)	Referred				
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)			
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Overcrowding (S.2.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)							
(a) insufficient	2	-	-	-	-	-	
(b) unsuitable or defective	5	-	-	-	-	-	
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Total	7	-	-	-	1	-	

Part VIII of the Act - Outwork

Nature of work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing) Making apparel) etc.) Cleaning) and) Washing	14					
Household linen						
Lace, lace curtains and nets						
Curtains and furniture hangings						
Furniture and upholstery						
Electro-plate						
File making						
Brass and brass articles						
Fur pulling						

Part VIII of the Act - Outwork (contd)

Nature of work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Iron and steel cable and chains						
Iron and steel anchors and grapnols						
Cart gear						
Locks, latches and keys						
Umbrellas, etc.						
Artificial flowers						
Nets, other than wire nets						
Tents						
Sacks						
Racquet and tennis balls						
Paper bags						
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper						
Brush making						
Pea picking						
Feather sorting						
Carding, etc. of buttons, etc.						
Stuffed toys						
Basket making						
Chocolates and sweetmeats						
Cosagues, Christmas stockings, etc.						
Textile weaving						
Lampshades						
TOTAL	14					

Outworkers

Twenty-seven outworkers are employed by an industrial glove making company at Cricklade. Eight outworkers for this firm live in this Rural District, seventeen in the Borough of Swindon, one in the Highworth Rural District and one in the Cirencester Rural District.

Six outworkers living in the district are employed by two Swindon firms and a London firm in the making of wearing apparel and loose covers for furniture.

WATER SUPPLIES

In April 1962 all water undertakings, mains and storage facilities came under the control of the Swindon Corporation in accordance with government policy. None of the water from the three sources has plumbo-solvent action and all water is chlorinated before passing into the mains.

Sources

Water for public supply is obtained from four sources as follows:- Ashton Keynes boreholes, an adit into the chalk at Clyffe Pypard, a well at Broad Town and a certain amount from the main which carries the water from Latton borehole to Swindon. The Latton boreholes sited in this district provide a big percentage of the water used by Swindon. This part of North Wiltshire is most fortunate in having these large underground supplies.

Storage

Water storage facilities in the district are as follows:-

							<u>Gallons</u>
Hook Reservoirs	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000,000
Cricklade Reservoir	..	..	..	..	..	..	60,000
Wootton Bassett elevated tank		..	..	..	..	..	50,000
Clyffe Pypard underground tanks		..	..	..	..	..	35,000
Ashton Keynes elevated tank	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,000
Bradenstoke elevated tank	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,000
Broad Town underground tank	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000
							1,187,000

Distribution

The two reservoirs at Flaxlands are supplied by a 10" and 12" main pumped thereto from the Ashton Keynes Pumping Station. The Ashton Keynes elevated tank and Cricklade reservoir are also supplied by smaller mains connected to the 10" main. Water reaches Flaxlands reservoirs per the 12" via Purton and a connection to the 6" main Hook to Purton. An 8" main reducing to 6" supplies water from Hook as far as Wootton Bassett tank and a 9" main supplies water from Hook to Wootton Bassett, thence by means of a 6" main to Tockenham and Lyneham. A new 10" main from Flaxlands at Hook to the R.A.F. Lyneham was completed early in 1964. From a tank at Lyneham aerodrome, water is pumped to the Bradenstoke tank. The greater part of Broad Town parish and houses along the road to Wootton Bassett as far as the Unigate factory are supplied by means of a 3" main from a well at Broad Town. Parts of Clyffe Pypard parish are supplied from the Clyffe Pypard heading.

Water Sampling

Number of water samples taken:-

Public supplies	7
Private supplies	32
	39

Results of Water Analyses

	Bacteriological			
	Unsatisfactory	Suspicious	Satisfactory	Excellent
Taken from public supplies at				
Broad Town (Thornhill)	-	-	-	1
Purton	1	-	-	4
Wootton Bassett	-	-	-	1
	1	-	-	6
Taken from private supplies in the parishes of				
Broad Town	3	-	-	-
Clyffe Pypard	5	2	-	1
Leigh	1	-	-	-
Lydiard Millicent	1	-	-	-
Lydiard Tregoze	1	1	-	2
Lyneham	3	-	-	-
Purton	7	-	-	-
Wootton Bassett	3	-	1	1
	24	3	1	4

The small number of houses still not on a public supply are the subject of periodical check bacteriological samples. Where chlorination is possible this is arranged but in a number of cases all that can be done is to warn occupiers to boil all drinking water. Most of these cases are beyond statutory distance from the mains or at points where they cannot receive a supply by gravitation. The higher reaches of Broad Town and Clyffe Pypard fall into the latter category and the department still presses for an extension scheme from Broad Hinton.

As reported last year there are a small number of cases where farmers, through non payment of water rates, have had the public supply cut off from their premises and have fallen back on old unfit wells. Notification of this is received by the Medical Officer of Health and he and I have been much concerned for personal health and for milk production. The County Milk Panel have removed one producer's milk licence. It was discovered that the water authority cut off these supplies before attempting to get the money through the courts or by other means. Strong representations were made by the Council to the water authority on this point for the record when the Council were the water undertakers was such that the Finance Department always collected and there had never been cases of this kind. From the public health point of view it is a very backward step and destroys field work that has been carried out over the years to get all farms on a safe supply.

The report of Mr. E. W. Hampshire, B.Sc.(Eng.), A.M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E., the Swindon Water Engineer, together with details of chemical and bacteriological samples taken by his department are set out hereunder and I am indebted to him for same:-

Report of the Water Engineer

No major problems arose during the year.

Following the dry winters of 1964/5 and the preceding winters in which there were deficiencies of rainfall compared with normal, the underground water levels fell throughout practically the whole of 1965 to levels which were lower than any recorded in recent years. The summer of 1965 was, on the whole, a wet one, but the amount required to make good the accumulated deficiencies was so great that the replenishment of the depleted underground storage did not really begin until November.

The demands on the public supply systems were maintained at high levels throughout the year, although the hot weather peaks were not so marked as in 1964. With the installations now available there was no particular difficulty in meeting these demands and the public supplies throughout the area were fully maintained during the year.

The work was continued during the year of transferring to the new mains those supplies to the properties in Noremarsh Road and Brynards Hill which were served through long and defective joint private supply pipes. Mainlaying for a similar purpose was also carried out in Morstone Road.

Water Supply Services Serving the Rural District of
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett

Bacteriological Analyses Made in 1965

Water	Source					
	Latton		Ashton Keynes	Broad Town	Clyffe Pypard	Thornhill
	Raw	Final	Final	Final	Final	Final
Total number of Samples	43	41	42	47	38	14
Samples in which Coliforms were absent in 100 ml						
No:	43	41	42	47	32	14
Percentage:	100%	100%	100%	100%	84%	100%
Samples in which Bact. Coli Type I were absent in 100 ml						
No:	43	41	42	47	36	14
Percentage:	100%	100%	100%	100%	95%	100%

- Notes: (i) At Ashton Keynes, Broad Town, Clyffe Pypard and Thornhill, the Chlorination arrangements were such that raw water samples could not be taken.
- (ii) The point of application of Chlorine at the Clyffe Pypard source has now been modified.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF FINAL WATER

Results in Parts per Million (p.p.m.)

Source	Date of Sample 1965	Chlorides	Non Carbonate Hardness	Total Hardness	Nitrate Nitrogen	Nitrite Nitrogen	Ammoniacal Nitrogen	Albuminoid Nitrogen	Oxygen Absorbed	Fluorides
Latton	November 25	28	30	295	0.4	Less than 0.01	0.10	0.00	0.0	0.65
Ashton Keynes	November 25	17	50	285	0.8	Absent	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35
Broad Town	November 25	12	45	340	0.4	Absent	0.00	0.00	0.10	Less than 0.1
Clyffe Pyard	November 29	14	40	260	0.8	Absent	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20
Thornhill	November 25	8	35	320	1.0	Absent	0.01	0.00	0.20	Less than 0.1

Houses supplied from Public Water Mains

Parish	Houses and Flats with water supplied indoors	Houses and Flats with water from taps on property but outdoors	Houses and Flats supplied from standpipe outside curtilage
Ashton Keynes	288	5	-
Braydon	23	-	-
Broad Town	137	7	-
Clyffe Pypard	89	5	2
Cricklade	663	2	-
Latton	117	5	-
Leigh	110	-	-
Lydiard Millicent	356	23	4
Lydiard Tregoze	139	3	-
Lyneham	1,035	16	-
Marston Meysey	52	-	-
Purton	1,150	12	-
Tockenham	40	-	-
Wootton Bassett	1,700	16	1
TOTALS	5,899	94	7

Houses supplied from Private Water Mains.

Parish	Houses and Flats with water supplied indoors	Houses and Flats with water from taps on property but outdoors	Houses and Flats supplied from standpipe outside curtilage
Ashton Keynes	-	-	-
Broad Town	-	1	-
Clyffe Pypard	24	-	-
Latton	5	-	-
Lydiard Tregoze	13	-	-
Lyneham	-	1	-
Marston Meysey	13	-	-
Wootton Bassett	-	-	-
TOTALS	55	2	-

Total Number of Houses supplied from Water Mains

	Public Mains	Private Mains	Public & Private Mains
Into Premises	5,899	55	5,954
Onto Premises by outside tap	94	2	96
Standpipes outside curtilage	7	-	7

Percentage of Houses and Flats supplied from Water Mains

	Public Water Mains	Private Water Mains	Total houses on Mains of all types
Into Premises	96.2	0.88	97.1
Onto Premises by outside tap	1.5	0.03	1.53
Standpipes outside curtilage	0.11	-	0.11

Houses supplied from Private Wells, Streams and Springs

Parish	Well	Well with Pump	From Well into House	Stream	Spring
Ashton Keynes	3	4	5	-	-
Broad Town	1	-	4	8	1
Clyffe Pypard	-	-	1	-	-
Cricklade	1	-	-	-	-
Latton	1	-	8	-	-
Lydiard Millicent	4	-	-	-	-
Lydiard Tregoze	1	-	10	-	-
Lyneham	1	-	2	-	1
Marston Meysey	-	-	1	-	-
Purton	5	4	1	-	-
Wootton Bassett	1	2	2	-	-
TOTALS	18	10	34	8	2

The student inspector carried out a survey in mid year and the various classifications were checked to provide figures right up to date and the last table is interesting in that only 62 properties remain on wells and 10 on streams and springs and the majority of these premises are isolated and beyond the statutory distance.

No. of visits re Water Supplies .. Public - 866 Private - 68

THE PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

There was a decrease in the number of properties infested by rats and mice in 1965. However, the odd major infestations were discovered, two on local authority premises, two on farms and one on private household property. Moving populations of rats, especially at the end of the corn harvest, can infest a refuse tip overnight and this is my opinion of what happened on two occasions but clearance was obtained in each case within a week.

Regular work was carried out at Cricklade, Purton and Wootton Bassett sewage works and at the refuse tips at Cricklade, Purton and Wootton Bassett. The checks on the sewers were all clear.

The service to private houses is free but work on business premises and agricultural premises is the subject of a charge.

The Rodent Operator continues to work the district on a planned survey as well as dealing with complaints and this is a method which has kept the district in a good state of rodent control. A record of his findings and work done is set out hereunder:-

	Type of Property				
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Business Premises	Agri-cultural	Total
No. of properties inspected					
(a) after notification	-	43	15	11	69
(b) survey	14	1145	203	198	1560
(c) otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	8	159	238	-	405
Total premises inspected	22	1347	456	209	2034
No. of properties infested by - rats	7	114	19	27	167
- mice	-	15	12	-	27
% of the properties inspected which were infested					
by - rats	31.82	8.46	4.17	12.92	8.21
- mice	-	1.11	2.63	-	1.33
No. of infested properties treated by the Local Authority	7	129	31	27	194
Total number of treatments (including re-treatments of the same properties) carried out in the year	15	132	33	28	208

Total number of visits to individual properties

.. 2,651

LITTER ACT 1958

In England's green and littered land, when will they ever learn? My cry of despair was used in last year's report and was quoted in a National daily. I begin to doubt whether the lesson will ever be learnt. At times I feel certain that there is abroad a type of person who gains pleasure in dumping unwanted articles and filth in the hedges of beautiful country lanes and woodlands without being caught. Even lay-bys where large bins are provided receive visits from louts who find pleasure in tipping out the contents, whilst other road users seem to consider that the area of a lay-by is formed to take litter and that the bins are provided for my men to fill and take away. All this adds up to a maladjusted expression of freedom which will take a long time to cure with the present level of penalties. Regular countryside patrols are made and clearance carried out but only a twenty-four hour patrol would rout out the offenders and it would have to be regular and sustained. I have referred to this problem earlier in the report on refuse collection but it cannot be raised too often and some reference must be made under this heading.

During the year a system of quarterly reports was introduced on abandoned vehicles. To date I have been able to arrange collection free of charge by two scrap merchants operating in the district when the owners have been traced and it has been established that they are abandoned. The problem will grow to such an extent that I feel that untaxed vehicles on open sites should be taken as proof of abandonment and some legislation on this point would help to speed clearance. At the moment we are accused of tardy action when in fact we are held up by searching for owners. The American method of paying for the eventual disposal of a vehicle when purchasing new would provide funds for dealing with this problem and I feel has much to commend it.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

This is the second report on the work under this legislation and covers the first full year as the previous year's report was for the period from May 1st onwards. A further 36 premises received a general inspection and with 49 premises remaining on this part of the task general inspections will be completed in 1966. No premises have been discovered to date which will warrant exemption. One accident was reported during the year and was investigated.

A notation of all defects or omissions discovered on general inspections since this work commenced in November 1964 is set out in classifications and will give a useful guide to matters which have been the subject of informal notices at this stage.

<u>Subject</u>	<u>No. of Premises Affected</u>
1. Mess Rooms or Clothing Cupboards	13
2. Thermometers required	36
3. Insufficient light (until standard is set)	3
4. Insufficient ventilation	25
5. Machines	17
6. Abstract missing	7
7. Sanitary conveniences	13
8. Space	8
9. First Aid Boxes	29
10. Defective staircases	5
11. Inadequate washing facilities	14
12. No drinking water facilities	4
13. Repairs and decorations	26

The use of light meters was introduced in November and they have been found useful. The short experience gained in the use of these meters points to the provision of individual desk or workbench lamps for intricate or detailed work.

A note on difficulties experienced in advising on the guarding of food slicing machines seems applicable in that this side of the duties is causing

concern. Reference by traders to the makers after informal notices have been served have met with the reply that their machines have been vetted by ministry inspectors at headquarters and have been passed as satisfactory. I feel that the time has arrived when lists of approved machines should be sent to local authorities similar to the approved lists sent out from time to time on sterilising agents. A suitable guard for the inclined food slicer seems to have been resolved but the older pattern with the vertical blade still remains a problem. I envisage that the only type of guard suitable for this type of machine on the feed side is one that rises and falls with the outward and inward movement of the bed. This type of modification is well outside the capability of the proprietor of a shop and I feel falls squarely on the shoulders of the manufacturers of these machines.

Finally, it is felt appropriate to mention again the difficulties arising from insufficient control at plan stage of new shops. Control at this stage could require developers to indicate the type of business or businesses for which the development is intended and require that prior approval be obtained from the local authority under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act. The result would prevent the need to improvise after the completion of new shops in order to obtain compliance with the requirements of this statute.

Total number of registered premises at the end of the year .. 122

PETROLEUM ACT AND REGULATIONS

During the year there were no increases in existing storages but there was one additional private tank for 250 gallons licensed. Two tanks, one 2,500 and one 200, went out of use and were rendered safe. There were three changes of ownership.

Number of licences issued to store petroleum	..	..	..	..	63
Number of licences issued to store petroleum and cellulose	..	..	..	..	1
Number of licences issued to store petroleum and carbide	..	..	..	..	1
Number of licences issued to store cellulose	..	..	..	..	1
Number of licences issued to store carbide	..	..	..	..	0
Number of inspections of installations and storeplaces	..	..	..	..	19

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT 1964

Number of applicants registered at the end of the year:-

Dealers with a store in this district	..	..	..	..	..	8
Dealers residing in the district but not using a store	..	..	..	..	..	7
Travellers with no fixed abode and no store, but dealing in metal when passing through this district	..	..	..	..	..	4
Local Authority	..	..	..	..	..	1
						<u>20</u>

All registrations as they occur are notified to the Chief Constable of the County.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS

Arrangements were necessary under Section 50 of the National Assistance Act 1948 to cause to be buried two males. The death grant was available in one of these cases.

AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT 1956

Since the original survey under this legislation, no complaints have been received but advice is given when plans are deposited if it appears that there will be a problem.

MISCELLANEOUS VISITS

From time to time the department makes visits for other departments to save special journeys and there are always a few messages to the office which, on inspection, are found not to be our concern.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1963

At the end of the year 3 establishments were registered. These have been maintained in a satisfactory manner.

TABULAR SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS MADE DURING THE YEAR

Water Supplies - Public	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	866
- Private	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	481
Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
River Pollution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Moveable Dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	207
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Refuse Collection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	331
Refuse Disposal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	263
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,651
Feral Pigeons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Clean Air Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Office Inspections under Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
Waste Foods Order	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Salvaged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Abandoned Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
National Assistance Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Dealers in Old Metals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Dustbin Delivery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Litter Bins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
Animal Boarding Establishments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Housing - Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
- Housing Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153
- Verminous Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
- Council Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	172
Council Houses - re complaints	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
- re applications	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	309
- other visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
- garden competition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,133
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469
Meat Inspection - Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,152
- Shops & other premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Food Hygiene Regulations -									
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Cooking Depots	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Fishmongers and Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Food Preparing Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Parish Halls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cafes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
School Kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Youth Hostels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Mobile Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Lectures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Dairies Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
Food Enquiries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Food Poisoning Enquiries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Sampling - Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	349
- Bottle Rinses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
- Caustic Solutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
- Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
- Food & Drugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
- Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274
Petroleum Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19

9,954

